

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

When people use language to communicate orally with each other either in the real life or in the movie, they faced with a sort of coordination problem. Avoidance of collision is one obvious ground for this coordination of actions between the participants. In order to communicate efficiently and successfully, they will therefore have to agree to follow certain rules of interaction. One such rule is that no one monopolizes the floor but the participants take turns to speak. This important concept in linguistic interaction is called turn taking.

Turn taking makes possible by the cognitive limitations of human beings. Usually people find it very difficult to talk and to listen simultaneously and therefore there must be some means of allocating turns so that for some limited period one person alone holds the floor and acts primarily as listener, contributing only briefly to provide support, encouragement, and feedback.

The researcher chooses this topic because considering that turn taking is important rule in the conversation to create effective communication among people all around the world which is necessary in daily life. The object of this research is *Bruce Almighty* movie. The researcher selects this movie because researcher has great interest in this movie. This movie is unique, easy to be understood, and amusing.

According to Schmitt (2002) a turn is each occasion that a speaker speaks and a turn ends when another speaker takes a turn. Sacks et al. (1974) there are different ways to take the turn: 1) back-channeling, 2) overlapping, 3) completing, and 4) body talk also silence for not taking the turn. Besides, Sacks et al. mention that speakers take turns when they are chosen or nominated by the current speaker or if they choose themselves to take turns. In the conversation participants' roles changes many times from moment to moment, a listener becomes a speaker and speaker become listener.

In addition, when a person speaks there is always some movement in the body besides the movements of the jaws and lips that are directly involved in speech production. Movements like bobbing of the head, movements of eyes and eye-brows, or movements of hand and arm, are here referred to as gestures.

According to Kendon (1983), the word gesture here will be taken to mean any visible bodily action by which meaning is given voluntary expression. So, gesture is to be considered separate from emotional expression. For the most part, participants in social interaction have little difficulty in distinguishing actions that are intentional and communicative from those that are not. In addition to that one can state that gestures are intentional, non-componential, symbolic structures: a single gesture represents a single meaning. It has been said that gestures are an integral part of speaking and, consequently, they must play a significant role in the turn taking mechanism.

Previous study about turn taking was conducted by Louis ten Bosch, Nelleke Oostdijk, Jan Peter de Ruiter from Radboud University Nijmegen and Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, The Netherlands (2004) titled *Turn-taking in social talk dialogues: temporal, formal and functional aspects*. It presents a quantitative analysis of the turn-taking mechanism evidenced in 93 telephone dialogues that were taken from the 9-million-word Spoken Dutch Corpus. While the first part of the paper focuses on the temporal phenomena of turn taking, such as durations of pauses and overlaps of turns in the dialogues, the second part explores the discourse functional aspects of utterances in a subset of 8 dialogues that were annotated especially for this purpose. The results show that speakers adapt their turn taking behavior to the interlocutor's behavior. Furthermore, the results indicate that male-male dialogs show a higher proportion of overlapping turns than female-female dialogues.

Other previous study about turn taking titled *Turn taking and interruption in political interviews: Margaret Thatcher and Jim Callaghan compared and contrasted* by Geoffrey W. Beattie (1982) reveals that this study has attempted to contrast the interview style of two of Britain's leading politicians by concentrating on deviations from the turn taking rule. It has tried to suggest how differences in behavior may affect interpersonal perception and it has also tried to account for the difference in terms of the mechanisms that control conversation. It is a preliminary study clearly further work needs to be done before we more fully understand the origin

of habitual differences in conversational interaction and appreciate their full social significance.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the way of turn taking in conversations on *Bruce Almighty* movie. The researcher uses the title: “**Turn Taking in *Bruce Almighty* Movie**”.

B. Statement of Problem

The researcher will concern on two points for research questions. They are kinds of turn taking and component of turn taking in *Bruce Almighty* Movie. The researcher makes two questions related to kinds of turn taking and component of turn taking. The research questions are mentioned as follow:

1. What kinds of turn taking are used in *Bruce Almighty* Movie?
2. What are components of turn taking in *Bruce Almighty* Movie?

C. Purposes and Significance of the Research

The purposes of research are as follows:

1. To analyze kinds of turn taking used in *Bruce Almighty* Movie.
2. To component of turn taking in *Bruce Almighty* Movie.

Therefore, the researcher hopes this research can be useful for other researchers, students, and lecturers.

1. For the other researchers, this research is aimed to provide information relate to turn taking.

2. For students, this research is expected to add some knowledge about turn taking.
3. For the lecturers, this research is tended to be considered in their teaching particularly about turn taking.

D. Organization of Writing

There are five chapters in this research. The first chapter consists of background, statement of problem, purposes and significance of research, and definition of key terms. The second is chapter II. It is review of related literature. In this chapter researcher discusses theoretical foundation related to the research. It describes turn taking theory. Then, the third chapter is methodology of research. This chapter consists of research design, sample of data, source of data, technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data and organization of writing. The fourth chapter consists of data analysis about kinds of turn taking. Last chapter explains the conclusions of the analysis and suggestions.



uin

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI
BANDUNG